

# The Lexington Gazette

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## INTERESTING SCENES IN THE CITY OF HAMBURG

Many Quaint Customs Observed by  
Foreign Visitors

(Continued from last week)

BERLIN, GERMANY, July 20, '12  
DEAR GAZETTE:—We docked at Cuxhaven at the mouth of the Elbe and took train to Hamburg where we arrived Thursday, July 18, at 10.30 p.m. Our trip across the Atlantic Ocean and through the English Channel was without a single accident.

I have written you before from Hamburg and given you statistics in regard to several of the principal places of interest, yet many more I can write of, so will continue my little story by mentioning for instruction, first, the population of this city is about 875,000.

We will now take a little walk and glance at the statue of Schiller at the opposite corner of Alster Alster, we walk on the Alster Lust, an Island in the outer Alster with restaurants and then cross the magnificent Lombards Brücke between the two lakes. Keeping then to the right we come to the statue of Busch, the economist, while to the left stands that to the soldiers who fell in the Franco-Prussian War. Thence we pass through the Esplanade to Damthor, with the General Post-office on the one hand and the Botanical Gardens on the other. Beyond the gate there stands at the corner of Schluter street the Central Telephone offices. It is a handsome building said to be the largest of the kind in the world. To the north of these grounds are the Zoological Gardens containing some fine specimens. The quays that stretch for a distance of 13 miles along the northern bank of the Elbe are capable of accommodating about 400 ocean going vessels. Passing along this quay, we come to Brook Bridge which is remarkable for its two symbolic figures of Germania and Hammonia and forms the principal entrance to the Free Harbour.

St. Pauli is the great spot for amusements and the like, several other variety theatres besides the above existing here, while its many concert halls, restaurants, shooting galleries, etc., render it the favorite resort of sailors. The motley crowd assembled here Saturdays and Sundays present a striking picture of low life in a seaport town. In sporting matters and especially in horse racing Hamburg takes a leading position.

I cannot spend all my time writing you of Hamburg as other places of more importance are yet to be visited, so by rail a four hour ride and I am in Berlin. Population over 3,000,000 and one of the most beautiful cities of all Europe, the capital of the Kingdom of Prussia as well as that of the German Empire. Its historical and political importance does not date as far back as that of the capitals of England and France, because the foundation of Berlin's position as one of the leading centres of European politics was only laid by Frederick the Great 1740-1786. The Berlin of today has grown rich in what must attract and interest the stranger no matter what the object of the visit may be.

The first mention of the place ever made occurs in a document dated 1244. Only 40 per cent of the total population are natives of Berlin. To give a faint idea of the extent of the city within its present boundary the following may suffice: It covers a surface of 6352 hectares, has 41,600 dwellings, 1130 streets, 79 bridges and 11287 vehicles. The cleaning of the streets alone cost 6,397,667 marks per year. Eight hundred and five million tickets were taken last year for conveyance by railways, electric trains and omnibus lines. More than 21250 tons of meat were consumed during the year and visitors there were 1,378,699. In order to visit all the sights which the city offers to the stranger about a week would be required. The most important sights of Berlin are to be found in or near the centre of the city from the Tiergarten in the west to Alexander Platz in the east and from the Spree in the north to Leipziger Strasse in the south. Now we will take a walk, visit a few of

## THE NEGRO AND THE LAWYER

Mr. Tucker Takes Issue on Negro  
With Mr. Wickersham

The following dispatch was sent out from Milwaukee, Wis., last week during the meeting of the American Bar Association:

Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia, tonight issued a statement on the negro question as it developed in the American Bar Association convention bitterly attacking Attorney General Wickersham for his attitude. Mr. Tucker said:

"The American Bar Association has been one of the most effective instrumentalities of our country in bringing together the best thought and best type of Americanism that we have into close intellectual and social relations. The race question which has its location in no particular spot in this country, until recently has never been injected as a disturbing element into the peace and harmony of our body. That it has been now I regard as one of the most unfortunate circumstances."

"The resolution adopted on yesterday, while not in all respects agreeable to me, I think on the whole was wise, and will tend to obliterate any feeling that may have arisen on the subject."

"The analysis of this resolution shows that this is a bar association intended for white persons. It is painful to have it suggested in the public press and from the mouths of many members of the association that this unfortunate incident has been brought about for political purposes. The death of the association can be hastened in no surer way. I am unwilling to believe that any member of the association should have been guilty of such impropriety and yet I find in the Chicago Tribune of this date the following: 'It is argued that the resignation of all three colored men will nullify any political advantage the Attorney General may have got out of the adoption of the resolution.'"

"I agree entirely with the Chicago Tribune that if such motive has actuated the Attorney-General, which I cannot believe, he will find that his failure is more disastrous even than his efforts to destroy the trusts."

the most important places and return to our hotel to rest and refresh ourselves. We will start at the House of Parliament and inspect the interior; very interesting. Then to the Victoria Column, Bismark, Moltke and Roon Monuments, through the Brandenburg Gate across the Pariser Platz with the French Embassy. Now again along the street Unter den Linden, one of the most beautiful streets in the world, passing the palaces of the Minister of Education, Worship and Home Affairs, the Russian and American embassies and the Kaiser Gallery; here we cross Frederick Strasse and come to the imposing monument of Frederick the Great; the Palace of Emperor William I and the Royal Library; here Unter den Linden Strasse ends in the Opera Place which a little further is followed the Zeughaus Place which is the arsenal containing on the ground floor a very large selection and collection of guns and arms of every description and illustrating the whole history of gunnery from the leather cannon downward. Having seen these sights we now go over the Schlossbrücke with marble groups representing classic figures. In front of us we have the Dom and the equestrian statue of King Frederick Wilhelm III. Now we will make a visit to the Royal Palace, which has some 700 apartments and those most interesting will be shown the visitor. Now we will finish this sight-seeing and return to our hotel, very tired and in good condition for a first-class meal with about a quart of Munich beer on the side. Water is only used for washing purposes in this country.

Now we will visit the Zoo. On fine summer evenings thousands of visitors stream along the promenades near the two band stands where some 10,000 seats have been provided. The restaurants of the Zoo are the largest in the world.

F. O. D.

(To be continued next week)

## GIVEN TO DEMOCRATS CREDIT AND BLAME

Their Record in Congress One of  
Great Credit

### SENATE BLOCKED REDUCTION

Tariff Legislation Was Passed by  
Democratic House

Had the Senate and President not interposed their vetoes to the tariff measures passed by the Democratic House at the session of Congress just closed, the people would have been benefitted by the amount of \$650,000,000 annually.

This estimate was made by Chairman Underwood of the House Ways and Means Committee on the closing day of the session.

"The Farmers' Free List bill," said the majority leader, "would have saved the people \$390,000,000 annually. The first articles placed on the free list by this bill were agricultural implements. The bill also placed sewing machines on the free list, meeting the requirements of the poor seamstress. The measure met the needs of the farmer with free implements and free fence wire; the cotton grower with free bagging and ties; the builder with free lumber; the great masses of city dwellers, pressed for food and clothing, with free meats, free leather and shoes and free salt."

"Five times within practically a year the Democratic House has passed a bill revising the woolen schedule. These bills were blocked by the President, with the result that the people will continue to pay ninety million dollars annual tribute to the woolen trust. The cotton bills passed by the House, had the Senate and the President concurred in them, would have brought down the people's annual burden approximately \$88,000,000."

"The measure passed by the Democrats to reduce the tariff on metals proposed a cut from 33 per cent to 22 per cent, and had this bill become a law the people would have saved eighty million dollars next year. When the President vetoed this bill he gave as his reason his belief that the iron and steel industry needed protection. In the mind of our amiable President the steel trust is still one of our 'infant industries.'"

"The chemical bill passed by the House not only provided for a substantial reduction of the rates, but also corrected numerous defects in classification. Had this measure been made into law the people would have profited to the extent of \$17,000,000."

"The bill to place sugar on the free list was passed in deference to a very general and insistent demand on the part of consumers, and had the President not interposed his veto an annual burden of \$115,000,000 would have been lifted from the shoulders of the consumers of the nation."

That the tariff record of the Democratic House will appeal to all the voters of the country is the confident belief of the Democrats in Congress.

### To Exhibit Old Packet Boat

The old packet boat, "Marshall," on the river bank near Lynchburg, which has been used as a dwelling by an aged couple for several decades, which plied the James River and Kanawha Canal prior to the war, has been sold to Orville Skinner, a local real estate agent, who is considering the removal of the boat to San Francisco for the Panama Exposition. The boat was made in Richmond late in the fifties, and it transported the body of General Stonewall Jackson from Lynchburg to Lexington for burial. After the canal was superseded by the Richmond and Alleghany Railway, now the James River branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio, the boat was left on the canal bank near the railway, where Charles and Mary Spencer, an aged brother and sister, have since made their home in it.

Most of man's mistakes are due either to a lack of knowledge or a lack of sense.

## ORDER FOR SUNDAY MAIL IS MODIFIED

Postmaster General Has Issued  
Detailed Instructions

### BECAME EFFECTIVE SUNDAY

Much Dissatisfaction Felt Through-  
out the Country

Following is the order received by Postmaster Patton from the Postoffice Department at Washington governing the distribution of Sunday mail:

"From numerous communications received at the Department there appears to be some misapprehension among postmasters as regards the provision in the Post Office Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, relating to the delivery of mail on Sunday at first and second class post offices concerning which certain instructions were issued by circular letter dated the 24th instant. This provision as construed by the Postmaster General does not require that the lobbies of such offices be closed on Sunday but simply that the delivery of mail to the general public, through the general delivery, carrier windows, and boxes be discontinued. Mail received in time for distribution into such boxes before midnight on Saturday should be distributed to the boxes and be available to lock-box holders on Sunday, as usual."

"The only mail that will be affected under the Postmaster General's construction of the new law is that received at the post office on Sunday which has hitherto been distributed to lock boxes, and of this mail that intended for newspapers and for hotel guests, and also newspapers addressed to news dealers, should be distributed to the boxes as hitherto."

"In order to give the provision as liberal a construction as possible the Postmaster General wishes postmasters on application to have their employees sort out in emergency cases on Sunday letters of special importance when the office of origin is known. This will supplement the present privilege of having such mail delivered on Sunday by purchasing a special delivery stamp therefor."

"The purpose of the law is to reduce as far as practicable the amount of Sunday labor in post offices. However, the movement of transit mail and the distribution of mail collected in cities for dispatch to other destinations must be continued, and in order that the early delivery on Monday may not be delayed mail received on Sunday for delivery by carrier on Monday morning, as far as practicable, should be worked after midnight on Sunday. Clerks when making up direct packages that will reach first and second class offices on Sunday should place letters addressed to newspapers and hotels on top of the package immediately under the special delivery matter, should there be any, and daily papers published on Sunday should be kept separate and distinct from other matters and dispatched in sacks so labeled as to show their contents."

"It is believed that if the suggestions herein are carefully observed with reference to putting up mail in the office of origin a satisfactory distribution can be made in post offices on Sunday with even less work than is now required and without inconvenience to the public."

### Never Bolted Ticket

Champ Clark told Democrats of Massachusetts in an address a few days ago that he believed now and would always believe that he was entitled to the Democratic nomination for President this year.

"But under the two thirds rule Wilson and Marshall were nominated and I never bolted a Democratic ticket and never will," he added.

He declared that the formation of a third party at this time was needless. "If the Republicans believe in Progressive ideas let them come into the Democratic party," he said.

Advertise in The Gazette.

## PARCELS POST BEGINNINGS

Will Begin January 1, 1913, Over  
Rural and Star Routes

Announcement was made by Postmaster-General Hitchcock that the Postoffice Department would be in readiness on January 1, 1913, to put into general operation the recently authorized parcels post system.

The postal express business, which must be organized within the next four months, will extend over more than a million miles of rural delivery and star routes and will cover, in its various ramifications, all systems of transportation of parcels now utilized by private express companies.

The details of the parcels post system will be worked out by a series of committees composed of officers and experts of the department. The general executive committee appointed consists of Chief Inspector Robert S. Sharp; Superintendent John C. Koons of the Division of Salaries and Allowances; Chief Clerk A. A. Fisher of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's Bureau, and Superintendent George L. Wood of the Division of rural mail.

"First of all," said Mr. Hitchcock "must be prepared a classification of the articles that can be accepted for transportation by parcels post. The law admits to the mails practically all kinds of merchandise that can be transported safely, including products of the farm and garden as well as factory products, provided such articles do not weigh more than 11 pounds nor exceed 72 inches in combined length and girth."

"The law provides that postage on all parcels shall be prepaid by affixing distinctive stamps. This will necessitate the designing and printing of at least a dozen denominations of special stamps, ranging in value from one cent to one dollar. Provision for the collection on delivery of the price of a parcel must be made. Regulations governing this phase of the system already are being prepared."

### Mr. Watterson on Advertising

Mr. Watterson—his venom not finding adequate expression through legitimate criticism—now accuses Mr. Bryan of being actuated at Baltimore by a desire for publicity with a view to chautauqua attendance and Commoner circulation. Mr. Watterson has taken an active part in conventions, as he will, if pressed, blushing to admit, but he probably never had an enemy mean enough to attribute it to "advertising." Mr. Bryan's enemies seem to be of a lower grade. But speaking of money making, what a mistake—from a pecuniary standpoint—Mr. Bryan made in not allying himself with Mr. Watterson's friends! Wall street is a good paymaster while one is in a position to serve it; Mr. Morgan, Mr. Ryan and Mr. Belmont, for instance have many interests to look after. There are the breweries and the distilleries who need men to speak for them. There are lots of ways of making money when one can get rid of his conscience, but lecturing, though somewhat wearing, is, after all, more enjoyable in spite of Watterson's criticisms.—The Commoner.

### Judge Quarles Sidesteps

Judge J. M. Quarles of Staunton at one time a Democratic member of Congress from the Tenth district, will not make the race for Congress this fall against Hal D. Flood, but he writes a letter to those who had petitioned him to run that he is heart and soul with them, will vote with them, and thinks that the fight should be made, but private business reasons prevent him from leading the fight.

Put out at Hal Flood's "machine" affiliations, and particularly sore because he did not support Woodrow Wilson, and because he attacked Bryan in the Baltimore convention, the "progressives" of the Tenth district have been looking around to see if they could not encompass Flood's defeat, despite the fact that he is the regular Democratic nominee.

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## GOV. WOODROW WILSON'S FATHER NATIVE OF OHIO

Professor at Hampden-Sidney and  
Pastor at Staunton

The following sketch of the life of Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., father of Governor Woodrow Wilson, was published in a recent issue of the Pocahontas (W. Va.) Times, and was written by the Rev. William T. Price, D. D., a Presbyterian minister of Marlinton, W. Va.:

"For twenty years or more Dr. J. R. Wilson was one of the more prominent ministers of the Southern Presbyterian Church. His son, Woodrow Wilson, is the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of our great country."

"In speaking of his father, the illustrious son speaks in a manner that is phenomenally filial. The son says he would have chosen a course of life just the reverse the life he lived, and this was the result of compliance with paternal advice."

"Dr. J. R. Wilson, a native of Ohio, for several terms was professor of Natural Science at Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Va. He was popular with the college students and much admired by the theological students of Union Theological Seminary, at the time referred to, located near the college. When he received a call to the pastorate of the Staunton Presbyterian church he resigned the professorship and moved to Staunton, Va., where his third son, Woodrow, was born."

"The greater portion of Dr. J. R. Wilson's public life, however, was occupied with the duties of Stated Clerk of the General Assembly. This office virtually is the most influential of all the offices in shaping the policy of the Assembly, and through the Assembly the denomination represented by it. In virtue of his presence at all the meetings, the stated clerk forms a wider personal acquaintance with influential ministers, elders and editors than almost any other person, and thus his opportunity to influence the entire constituency of the General Assembly."

"Dr. J. R. Wilson's personal magnetism was phenomenal, and without any apparent effort on his part he could make one feel that he knew better than anyone else what would be the best policy for the church at large to pursue."

"His son, the Democratic candidate, seems to be similarly endowed, as so many manifest it as their enthusiastic belief, that Woodrow Wilson knows better than anyone else what would be best thing or policy for the American people at large, irrespective of class or social conditions, in so far as national affairs are involved, as well as international relations."

### What Is a Bull Moose?

The following quotation is from "The Wilderness Hunter," of which Theodore Roosevelt is author:

"Another noticeable characteristic of the Bull Moose is his inordinate and unchangeable selfishness. \* \* \* Whether roaming the woods in solitude or tearing up the earth or coming headlong to the call, he is thinking first, last and all the time of his own skin and the fullness of his own stomach."

It is seldom that you can take a man's own estimate of himself as worth face value, but for once we agree with every word the Progressive candidate says.—Lynchburg News.

### 108 and 73 Marry

All known marriage records, so far as the age of the contracting parties is concerned, were broken last week at Paterson, N. J., when Timothy Griffin, 108 years old, and Lucy Woody, 73, were wedded by a minister.

Griffin and his bride nominally have been married for more than fifty years, having been slaves on the same plantation in North Carolina before the war.

According to the negro man's story, they entered into the connubial state by an old slave custom of jumping over a broomstick. Recently they decided upon a religious ceremony, however belated.